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1. The Komsomolets Machine Tool Factory (Stankostroitelny Zavod Komsomolets) is located in Yegorevsk (55-24N/39-00E), approximately 110 km. ESE of Moscow on the Leninsk Railway. The factory is under the control of the Central Administration of the Machine Tool Construction Industry of the Ministry of Machine Tool Construction of the USSR.

History

2. In 1922, the Energetics Technical School (Energeticheski Tekhnikum) Komsomolets was established at Yegorevsk. The school had training and production shops. In addition to special production, the school early turned out machine tools for use in its own workshops. The output of machine tools increased over a period of years and in 1928 became the basic production. Then the workshops were given the name of "factory".

3. In 1930, the school was reorganized into a machine tool technical school (stankostroitelny tekhnikum) and its factory was expanded by the erection of new buildings. In 1932, it became an established machine tool factory. During its first year, the machine tool factory turned out machine tools of various types, mainly normal turning lathes and drilling machines. In 1934, the factory commenced the gradual production of gear-milling machines (zubofrezerny stanok). In 1935, the factory produced about 600 machines, of which two-thirds were gear-milling machines. Since 1935, the factory has specialized in gear-cutting machines.

4. During the war, the factory was not evacuated but specialized in the production of military equipment. During the first year of the war, the factory carried on under difficulties because most of the Moscow factories which previously supplied the Yegorevsk factory were evacuated far to the east and were engaged in the production of material for the front. On this account, local enterprises at Yegorevsk were called on to supply the factory. The factory was short of personnel and about 50 percent of the employees were transferred from various factory branches to man the machines in the shops.

5. In 1945, at the conclusion of hostilities, the factory reverted to its former role and specialized in the production of gear-cutting and gear-grinding machines.

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Production

6. The following is a list of machine tools produced since the war:

a. Gear slotting machine (zubodolbëzhny stanok) type 5 A 12. Designed in 1943, with a maximum module of 4 mm. Production of this type machine has now stopped.

b. Semi-automatic gear-milling machine (zubofrezerny stanok poluavtomat) type 532, for cutting cylindrical gears by means of hobbing cutters. Maximum diameter of article treated: 750 mm; number of r.p.m. of motor: 920. This machine is produced in series. The factory sells these machines to factories and enterprises at 24,000 rubles per machine.

c. Semi-automatic gear-milling machine type 533, for cutting cylindrical gears by means of hobbing cutters. Maximum diameter of article treated: 1500 mm. The first machines of this type were produced at the beginning of 1947. Serial production did not commence until the beginning of 1948.

d. Gear-slotting machine type 514. This machine is also known as LKS-514 (LKS is an abbreviation of Leninski Kommunisticheski Soyuz Molodezhi or Komsomol). The first machine of this type was produced at the beginning of 1946. Maximum diameter of gears treated: 450 mm.; maximum module: 6 mm.; maximum length of tooth: 100mm. The machine is equipped with a special device which enables the table to be turned quickly.

e. Machine type 571 for shaving (shevingovaniye), i.e., finishing off, wheel gears of medium modules. R.p.m. of shaver 100-295; operated by a separate motor of 2 H.P. installed in the upper part of the machine. The longitudional motion of the table is produced by a separate motor of 1/3 H.P. Maximum length of longitudinal motion is 100 m; the shaver is a geared wheel 19 mm. wide. The machine resembles the American shaving machine produced by the National Broach Company.

f. Gear finishing machine (zubo-otdelochny stanok) type 5715, for final treatment (shaving) of raw and improved geared wheels with straight, spiral, and barrel-shaped teeth. The specifications are as follows: maximum module worked: 8 mm.; distance between centers of stocks (babka): 125-380 mm.; working surface of table: length 1000 mm., width 300 mm.; number of r.p.m. of spindle: 120-300; overall dimensions of machine: length 1510 mm., width 1600 mm., height 1290 mm.

g. Lapping machine (pritirochny stanok) type 573, for machining hardened geared wheels. The machine has three laps, two of which have oblique teeth, and one of which has straight teeth. The chemical paste usually employed is composed of 50-60 percent small-grained abrasive powder (Extra-electrocorundum) - mesh from 200-250, and 40-50 percent lubricating substance in the form of technical tallow (tekhnicheski zhir), vaseline, or a mixture of lubricating grease and mineral oil. Other pastes are also used.

h. Lapping machine type 5735 is similar to type 573 with a few modifications.

i. Gear-chamfering machine (zubozakruglyayushchi stanok) for special purposes, type 550, for chamfering butt ends of teeth of gear-box change-over wheels.

j. Slot milling machine type 534, for milling the complete slot profile, i.e., the side surfaces of slots and internal diameter, by means of a hobbing cutter. For cutting rollers with short slots, gear-slotting machines types 5 A 12 and 514 which operate with special slotting cutters are used.

k. A gear-grinding machine operating with a worm grinding wheel (shaped to the corresponding worm) has been completed and accepted by a commission. An order has already been placed for this machine.

l. A gear-grinding machine similar to the MAAG type gear-grinding machine has been completed and accepted by a commission.

m. A semi-automatic shaving machine operating with a shaver in the form of a gear rack is being built.

7. During 1949 (up to 15 December 1949), the factory completed about 1300 machines of various types. Several dozen machines in addition were only awaiting electrical and other equipment from other factories.

8. Almost all castings for machines built at the factory are produced in the foundry belonging to the factory. The foundry is now (December 1949) just about able to cope with the work required of it. Previously the work in the foundry was unsatisfactory and delayed the production of machines. Modernization of equipment in the factory including partial mechanization commenced in 1946.

Personnel

9. Chief personnel at the factory includes the following:

a. Director: Kazakov; his predecessor who held the appointment in 1945-1946 was Kalinin and before him was Lyulchenko, who was director during the war years.

b. Chief Engineer: Yakobson.

c. Chief Designer: Engineer Moslov. He is head of the design bureau and designed type 5715 machine.

d. Designers: Engineer Koblov, who designed type 533 machine and others.

Engineer Lukovkin, who designed type 514 machine. He is also secretary of the Party Organization of the Design Bureau of the factory.

Engineers: Alekseyev, Diyakonov, Glazkov, Kushinin, Romanov, and others.

e. Chief of the Large Serial Production Shop: Engineer Grigoriyev

f. Chief of the Small Serial Production Shop: Engineer Demidov

g. Chief of the Foundry: Zabelin.

10. The factory has approximately 2400 employees and workers. Work is conducted in three shifts. The night shift employs fewer workers and specialists than the other two shifts.